



IMPORTANT NOTICE!

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PROCLAIMS
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918

National War Savings Day

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO
SECURE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, I, War Savings Director for Rockcastle county acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, have called all tax-payers and wage-earners to meet on Friday, June 28th to give their subscriptions for War Savings Stamps. Meetings will be held in the school houses at 2 p. m.

The school officers in most places will conduct the meeting in each school house, keeping a record of the proceedings and reporting the names of all persons present and the amount of War Savings Stamps subscribed for by them. The names of absent persons, and of those who refuse or neglect to subscribe with their reasons for so doing, will also be reported.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions will be signed for them on June 28.

The price of each War Savings Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each Stamp will cost \$4.17. In July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months in 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than if he buy later. By way of illustration note the following table:

COST OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1918

| | Cost in June | Cost in July | Cost in August | And are Worth on Jan. 1, 1923 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Stamp | \$ 4.17 | \$ 4.18 | \$ 4.19 | \$ 5.00 |
| 20 Stamps | 83.40 | 83.60 | 83.80 | 100.00 |
| 50 Stamps | 208.40 | 209.00 | 209.50 | 250.00 |
| 100 Stamps | 417.00 | 418.00 | 419.00 | 500.00 |
| 200 Stamps | 834.00 | 836.00 | 838.00 | 1,000.00 |

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other member of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift, or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will be paid back with a 4 per cent compound interest. It, because of some serious financial reverses, or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923 you may do so by giving ten day's notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the Stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and local taxes; when registered at the post office they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying an investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps has been assigned each school district and community, which will be announced at each meeting on June 28th. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens of every school district and county to subscribe for its quota and to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the subscriptions taken at the meetings in your district will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

W. H. FISH

Rockcastle County War Savings Director appointed and acting under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

which are the barns. They are built right together with sometimes one wall surrounding them both and just a big open court between, but to be fair these little towns are in my opinion cleaner than our ordinary American village. Most all the gardens are surrounded by high stone walls and on my way from Paris I passed some historical old gardens that I would like so much to write about, in fact there are so many things that I would love to write about, but some of our Y. M. C. A. men have been severely criticized for disregard of the rules of censorship that I want to try and stay within them. During the ten days I spent at this camp I worked in the canteen. I know the people at home are interested in the way the Y. M. C. A. is spending their money and I believe from the number of huts that I have seen that the one I worked in is a fair sample, so I want to give something of the work there. I am not permitted to give the size of the building or the number of men attending meeting, as this would be regarded as information of military importance. I left here on Saturday afternoon on top of a motor truck loaded with supplies and in a drizzling rain. It was the coldest rain I ever felt and when I reached camp I was like Geo. Frederick. I was looking for the man who said "Sunny France". Muddy France would have a better title at that time, because when it rains, it is the muddiest mud you ever saw. It has all the color of our blackest land and all the stickiness of our red clay with a large margin to spare and when it gets dry and bakes it is as hard as a brick. Of course the Y. buildings here are not usually as well equipped as in the home camps. This hut has one large room with the canteen in one end. It has a graphophone and piano. Pens and paper for writing with tables, papers and magazines and how the boys do enjoy these home papers even though they are a little old. The next day after I arrived I saw a big bunch of men completely absorbed in the funny sheet of one of our Sunday papers. I went to take a look myself and was very much disappointed to find I had seen it on my last Sunday in Mt. Vernon. Funny how childish all men get over here. On Sunday we had two religious services. One of the Chaplains preached in the morning and the Y. M. C. A. religious secretary in the evening. The American Expeditionary Force is more interested in religion than any of you people back home are dreaming of. There is a man in charge of athletics for the boys, which is great source of pleasure as well as real benefit to them. Bible classes are carried on with the cooperation of the Chaplains and Y. M. C. A. men. A small library of good books is provided and the boys simply devour them. Good moving pictures at least three times a week along with lectures and other good clean entertainment, with special nights for "stunts", boxing, wrestling and other sports. Last week we found a soldier who was a hypnotist and I have seldom spent a more laughable evening than the one watching him perform on the boys who would volunteer. In addition to carrying on as many of the activities which we have back home as we can, the Y. has charge of the canteen, which in itself is a blessing for the boys, as they can buy so many of the little necessities which they could possibly not get at all were it not for this canteen. The government would have run a canteen, but under such different environment and at the same time, this work being done by the Y. M. C. A. releases many soldiers who would be held for this service. When I first heard of the Y. M. C. A. taking over the canteens, I doubted the wisdom of it and so did many others, but General Pershing had asked

CLEAN PAINT UP AND KEEP IT UP

A "Clean-up" without a "Paint-up" is useless and absurd, not only because houses that are unpainted eyesores appear uglier and more conspicuous after a "clean-up, but because the painted surface inside and outside can be kept clean, sanitary and germ proof.

PAINT—Paint your walls, floors and ceiling. It's cheaper to be kept well

We have made house-painting a study and can help you to just what you want, whatever the requirements, large or small.

W.F. BAKER

THE BLUE FRONT STORE, RIGHT OPPOSITE
THE COURT HOUSE



Your Wife

She is proud of you and your achievements.
She wants you to be prosperous and successful—and to look that way.

She will be the first to notice whether or not your clothes are "up-to-snuff."

We can help you keep your appearance what she would have it.

Sutton & McBee

Leading Clothiers
for Men and Boys

Mt. Vernon : Kentucky

THE CLOTHCRAFT STORE IN THIS TOWN

E. R. Gentry Writes Long and Interesting Letter From Somewhere In France

Somewhere in France,
Editor, Mt. Vernon Signal,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Dear Edgar:

When I went down to supper tonight, I found waiting me a copy of the Signal. It had been a blue rainy Sunday and I never realized how much that little old scrap of paper from HOME could mean to a fellow. I could hardly finish supper before reading it. It was the issue of April 5th. I somehow missed the March 29th issue. After supper I hurried to my room and for nearly an hour I again lived and felt the thoughts with the people of dear old Rockcastle. So completely absorbed was I that when I finished I could hardly realize that instead

of actually being with them, I was thousands of miles away in a quaint and historical little French city. Along with the same mail came a letter from Brother Young and Prof. Irvine, and they both did my heart good. It has only been three weeks since I wrote a letter for the Signal, but there are so many things that fill your life over here and you are so closely in touch with the great issues that are being more desperately fought out now than ever before, you are so intensely interested in anything and everything connected with it, that you just must give some expression. As long as your readers are interested in these letters, I publish them and when they get tired just cut them out.

I visited many points of interest in and around Paris the last few days I spent there and having successfully dodged the bombs and long range shells for ten days, I left on April 19th being assigned to the division of which my present location is the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters. I spent one night here and on the 20th was sent out to a camp eighteen miles away where I spent ten days in the loveliest country imaginable. For miles and miles the same beautiful fields and splendid roads that I have seen since entering France, dotted here and there with little villages with typical French stone houses and red tiled roofs for be it remembered that in France people do not live on farms but all live in these little villages and go out to their farms. Americans have one difficulty with these villages when they reach them and that is telling which are really the houses and

them to do it, and there was no one who wanted to refuse to do anything that the Commander in Chief thought would help the fight here. The money invested in these canteens, however, is not the money given by the people. The leaders were unwilling to use that, because nothing of the kind was in the minds of the people who gave it, so Five Million Dollars was borrowed at a very low rate of interest and personally secured by some rich men in New York, for the purpose of carrying on this business. Every thing is sold to the boys as nearly as cost as can be done without

losing money, many things far below what they can be bought in the states for and of course some things higher. All profit accruing from the business goes into a fund to help soldiers right up at the front. A detail of three soldiers were permanently located at our building to help with the work, supposedly to look after the building but out there we all worked on the same basis. Everybody did what there was to do and when it came to sweeping, we all swept and if I were to tell you how much dirt we swept off that floor every morning, the censor would probably

cut it out as being information of military importance. In many places soldiers cannot be spared and the secretaries take care of everything. If the boys thought they appreciated the Y. at home you ought to hear them over here. Oh, occasionally you hear one complain, and the complaint is justified, perhaps, because you cannot always get the right men for secretaries and if the secretary is grouchy, or a crank, or "Sissy", the boys don't like it but they are learning where to put the blame and do not blame the Y. but they will

(Continued on 2nd page)